HOUSE BILL No. 1022

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 22-2-2-4.

Synopsis: Minimum wage. Increases Indiana's minimum hourly wage to \$5.65 on September 1, 2004, and to \$6.15 on March 1, 2005.

Effective: July 1, 2004.

Day

December 4, 2003, read first time and referred to Committee on Labor and Employment.



y



Second Regular Session 113th General Assembly (2004)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2003 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

C

HOUSE BILL No. 1022

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and industrial safety.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 22-2-2-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.234-1999.
SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 4. (a) Every employer employing four (4) or more
employees during a work week shall:
(4):

- (1) in any work week beginning on or after July 1, 1968, in which he the employer is subject to the provisions of this chapter, pay each of his the employer's employees wages of not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per hour;
- (2) in any work week beginning on or after July 1, 1977, in which he the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of his the employer's employees wages of not less than one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per hour;
- (3) in any work week beginning on or after January 1, 1978, in which he the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of his the employer's employees wages of not less than one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per hour; and
- (4) in any work week beginning on or after January 1, 1979, in



6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

2004

IN 1022—LS 6070/DI 102+

h

y

1	which he the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of his
2	the employer's employees wages of not less than two dollars (\$2)
3	per hour.
4	(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), every employer employing
5	at least two (2) employees during a work week shall, in any work week
6	in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the
7	employees in any work week beginning on and after July 1, 1990, and
8	before October 1, 1998, wages of not less than three dollars and
9	thirty-five cents (\$3.35) per hour.
10	(c) An employer subject to subsection (b) is permitted to apply a "tip
11	credit" in determining the amount of cash wage paid to tipped
12	employees. In determining the wage an employer is required to pay a
13	tipped employee, the amount paid the employee by the employee's
14	employer shall be an amount equal to:
15	(1) the cash wage paid the employee, which for purposes of the
16	determination shall be not less than the cash wage required to be
17	paid to employees covered under the federal Fair Labor Standards
18	Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 203(m)(1)) on August 20,
19	1996, which amount is two dollars and thirteen cents (\$2.13) an
20	hour; and
21	(2) an additional amount on account of the tips received by the
22	employee, which amount is equal to the difference between the
23	wage specified in subdivision (1) and the wage in effect under
24	subsections (b), (f), and (g), (h), and (i).
25	An employer is responsible for supporting the amount of tip credit
26	taken through reported tips by the employees.
27	(d) No employer having employees subject to any provisions of this
28	section shall discriminate, within any establishment in which
29	employees are employed, between employees on the basis of sex by
30	paying to employees in such establishment a rate less than the rate at
31	which he the employer pays wages to employees of the opposite sex
32	in such establishment for equal work on jobs the performance of which
33	requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed
34	under similar working conditions, except where such payment is made
35	pursuant to:
36	(1) a seniority system;
37	(2) a merit system;
38	(3) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of
39	production; or
40	(4) a differential based on any other factor other than sex.
41	(e) An employer who is paying a wage rate differential in violation
42	of subsection (d) shall not, in order to comply with subsection (d),



- at least two (2) employees during a work week shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning on or after October 1, 1998, and before March 1, 1999, wages of not less than four dollars and twenty-five cents (\$4.25) per hour.

 (g) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (i), (k), every
- (g) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (i), (k), every employer employing at least two (2) employees during a work week shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning on or after March 1, 1999, and before September 1, 2004, wages of not less than five dollars and fifteen cents (\$5.15) an hour.
- (h) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (k), every employer employing at least two (2) employees during a work week shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning on or after September 1, 2004, and before March 1, 2005, wages of not less than five dollars and sixty-five cents (\$5.65) an hour.
- (i) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (k), every employer employing at least two (2) employees during a work week shall, in any work week in which the employer is subject to this chapter, pay each of the employees in any work week beginning on or after March 1, 2005, wages of not less than six dollars and fifteen cents (\$6.15) an hour.
 - (j) This section does not apply if an employee:
 - (1) provides companionship services to the aged and infirm (as defined in 29 CFR 552.6); and
 - (2) is employed by an employer or agency other than the family or household using the companionship services, as provided in 29 CFR 552.109 (a).
- (i) (k) This subsection applies only to an employee who has not attained the age of twenty (20) years. Instead of the rates prescribed by subsections (c), (f), and (g), (h), and (i), an employer may pay an employee of the employer, during the first ninety (90) consecutive calendar days after the employee is initially employed by the employer, a wage which is not less than:
 - (1) four dollars and twenty-five cents (\$4.25) per hour, effective











1	March 1, 1999;
2	(2) four dollars and seventy-five cents (\$4.75) per hour,
3	effective September 1, 2004; and
4	(3) five dollars and twenty-five cents (\$5.25) per hour,
5	effective March 1, 2005.
6	However, no employer may take any action to displace employees
7	(including partial displacements such as reduction in hours, wages, or
8	employment benefits) for purposes of hiring individuals at the wage
9	authorized in this subsection.
10	(j) (l) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no employer
11	shall employ any employee for a workweek longer than forty (40) hours
12	unless the employee receives compensation for employment in excess
13	of the hours above specified at a rate not less than one and one-half
14	(1.5) times the regular rate at which he the employee is employed.
15	(k) (m) For purposes of this section the following apply:
16	(1) "Overtime compensation" means the compensation required
17	by subsection (j). (l).
18	(2) "Compensatory time" and "compensatory time off" mean
19	hours during which an employee is not working, which are not
20	counted as hours worked during the applicable workweek or other
21	work period for purposes of overtime compensation, and for
22	which the employee is compensated at the employee's regular
23	rate.
24	(3) "Regular rate" means the rate at which an employee is
25	employed is considered to include all remuneration for
26	employment paid to, or on behalf of, the employee, but is not
27	considered to include the following:
28	(A) Sums paid as gifts, payments in the nature of gifts made at
29	Christmas time or on other special occasions, as a reward for
30	service, the amounts of which are not measured by or
31	dependent on hours worked, production, or efficiency.
32	(B) Payments made for occasional periods when no work is
33	performed due to vacation, holiday, illness, failure of the
34	employer to provide sufficient work, or other similar cause,
35	reasonable payments for traveling expenses, or other expenses,
36	incurred by an employee in the furtherance of his the
37	employer's interests and properly reimbursable by the
38	employer, and other similar payments to an employee which
39	are not made as compensation for his the employee's hours of
40	employment.
41	(C) Sums paid in recognition of services performed during a
42	given period if:



1	(i) both the fact that payment is to be made and the amount
2	of the payment are determined at the sole discretion of the
3	employer at or near the end of the period and not pursuant
4	to any prior contract, agreement, or promise causing the
5	employee to expect the payments regularly;
6	(ii) the payments are made pursuant to a bona fide profit
7	sharing plan or trust or bona fide thrift or savings plan,
8	meeting the requirements of the administrator set forth in
9	appropriately issued regulations, having due regard among
10	other relevant factors, to the extent to which the amounts
11	paid to the employee are determined without regard to hours
12	of work, production, or efficiency; or
13	(iii) the payments are talent fees paid to performers,
14	including announcers, on radio and television programs.
15	(D) Contributions irrevocably made by an employer to a
16	trustee or third person pursuant to a bona fide plan for
17	providing old age, retirement, life, accident, or health
18	insurance or similar benefits for employees.
19	(E) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid for
20	certain hours worked by the employee in any day or workweek
21	because those hours are hours worked in excess of eight (8) in
22	a day or in excess of the maximum workweek applicable to the
23	employee under subsection (j) (1) or in excess of the
24	employee's normal working hours or regular working hours, as
25	the case may be.
26	(F) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid for
27	work by the employee on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, or
28	regular days of rest, or on the sixth or seventh day of the
29	workweek, where the premium rate is not less than one and
30	one-half (1.5) times the rate established in good faith for like
31	work performed in nonovertime hours on other days.
32	(G) Extra compensation provided by a premium rate paid to
33	the employee, in pursuance of an applicable employment
34	contract or collective bargaining agreement, for work outside
35	of the hours established in good faith by the contract or
36	agreement as the basic, normal, or regular workday (not
37	exceeding eight (8) hours) or workweek (not exceeding the
38	maximum workweek applicable to the employee under
39	subsection (j)) (l)) where the premium rate is not less than one
40	and one-half (1.5) times the rate established in good faith by
41	the contract or agreement for like work performed during the
42	workday or workweek.



(1) (n) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection (j) (l) by employing any employee for a workweek in excess of that specified in subsection (j) (l) without paying the compensation for overtime employment prescribed therein if the employee is so employed:

(1) in pursuance of an agreement, made as a result of collective bargaining by representatives of employees certified as bona fide by the National Labor Relations Board, which provides that no employee shall be employed more than one thousand forty (1,040) hours during any period of twenty-six (26) consecutive weeks; or (2) in pursuance of an agreement, made as a result of collective bargaining by representatives of employees certified as bona fide by the National Labor Relations Board, which provides that during a specified period of fifty-two (52) consecutive weeks the employee shall be employed not more than two thousand two hundred forty (2,240) hours and shall be guaranteed not less than one thousand eight hundred forty (1,840) hours (or not less than forty-six (46) weeks at the normal number of hours worked per week, but not less than thirty (30) hours per week) and not more than two thousand eighty (2,080) hours of employment for which the employee shall receive compensation for all hours guaranteed or worked at rates not less than those applicable under the agreement to the work performed and for all hours in excess of the guaranty which are also in excess of the maximum workweek applicable to the employee under subsection (i) (1) or two thousand eighty (2,080) in that period at rates not less than one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed.

(m) (0) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection (j) (l) by employing any employee for a workweek in excess of the maximum workweek applicable to the employee under subsection (j) (l) if the employee is employed pursuant to a bona fide individual contract, or pursuant to an agreement made as a result of collective bargaining by representatives of employees, if the duties of the employee necessitate irregular hours of work, and the contract or agreement includes the following:

- (1) Specifies a regular rate of pay of not less than the minimum hourly rate provided in subsections (c), (f), (g), (h), and (i), and (k) (whichever is applicable) and compensation at not less than one and one-half (1.5) times that rate for all hours worked in excess of the maximum workweek.
- (2) Provides a weekly guaranty of pay for not more than sixty (60)











	,	
1	hours based on the rates so specified.	
2	(n) (p) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection	
3	(j) (l) by employing any employee for a workweek in excess of the	
4	maximum workweek applicable to the employee under that subsection	
5	if, pursuant to an agreement or understanding arrived at between the	
6	employer and the employee before performance of the work, the	
7	amount paid to the employee for the number of hours worked by him	
8	the employee in the workweek in excess of the maximum workweek	
9	applicable to the employee under that subsection:	
10	(1) in the case of an employee employed at piece rates, is	4
11	computed at piece rates not less than one and one-half (1.5) times	
12	the bona fide piece rates applicable to the same work when	`
13	performed during nonovertime hours;	
14	(2) in the case of an employee performing two (2) or more kinds	
15	of work for which different hourly or piece rates have been	
16	established, is computed at rates not less than one and one-half	4
17	(1.5) times those bona fide rates applicable to the same work	
18	when performed during nonovertime hours; or	
19	(3) is computed at a rate not less than one and one-half (1.5) times	
20	the rate established by the agreement or understanding as the	
21	basic rate to be used in computing overtime compensation	
22	thereunder, provided that the rate so established shall be	
23	substantially equivalent to the average hourly earnings of the	
24	employee, exclusive of overtime premiums, in the particular work	_
25	over a representative period of time;	
26	and if the employee's average hourly earnings for the workweek	_
27	exclusive of payments described in this section are not less than the	
28	minimum hourly rate required by applicable law, and extra overtime	,
29	compensation is properly computed and paid on other forms of	
30	additional pay required to be included in computing the regular rate.	
31	(o) (q) Extra compensation paid as described in this section shall be	
32	creditable toward overtime compensation payable pursuant to this	
33	section.	
34	(p) (r) No employer shall be considered to have violated subsection	
35	(j) (l) by employing any employee of a retail or service establishment	
36	for a workweek in excess of the applicable workweek specified therein,	
37	if:	
38	(1) the regular rate of pay of the employee is in excess of one and	
39	one-half (1.5) times the minimum hourly rate applicable to the	
40	employee under section 2 of this chapter; and	
41	(2) more than half of the employee's compensation for a	

representative period (not less than one (1) month) represents



commissions on goods or services.

In determining the proportion of compensation representing commissions, all earnings resulting from the application of a bona fide commission rate shall be considered commissions on goods or services without regard to whether the computed commissions exceed the draw or guarantee.

(q) (s) No employer engaged in the operation of a hospital or an establishment which is an institution primarily engaged in the care of the sick, the aged, or the mentally ill or defective who reside on the premises shall be considered to have violated subsection (j) (l) if, pursuant to an agreement or understanding arrived at between the employer and the employee before performance of the work, a work period of fourteen (14) consecutive days is accepted in lieu of the workweek of seven (7) consecutive days for purposes of overtime computation and if, for his employment in excess of eight (8) hours in any workday and in excess of eighty (80) hours in that fourteen (14) day period, the employee receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half (1.5) times the regular rate at which the employee is employed.

- (r) (t) No employer shall employ any employee in domestic service in one (1) or more households for a workweek longer than forty (40) hours unless the employee receives compensation for that employment in accordance with subsection (j). (1).
- (s) (u) In the case of an employee of an employer engaged in the business of operating a street, a suburban or an interurban electric railway, or a local trolley or motorbus carrier (regardless of whether or not the railway or carrier is public or private or operated for profit or not for profit), in determining the hours of employment of such an employee to which the rate prescribed by subsection (j) (l) applies there shall be excluded the hours the employee was employed in charter activities by the employer if both of the following apply:
 - (1) The employee's employment in the charter activities was pursuant to an agreement or understanding with the employer arrived at before engaging in that employment.
 - (2) If employment in the charter activities is not part of the employee's regular employment.
- (t) (v) Any employer may employ any employee for a period or periods of not more than ten (10) hours in the aggregate in any workweek in excess of the maximum workweek specified in subsection (j) (l) without paying the compensation for overtime employment prescribed in subsection (j), (l), if during that period or periods the employee is receiving remedial education that:

C









 (1) is provided to employees who lack a high school diploma or educational attainment at the eighth grade level; (2) is designed to provide reading and other basic skills at an eighth grade level or below; and 	
(2) is designed to provide reading and other basic skills at an eighth grade level or below; and	
eighth grade level or below; and	
(3) does not include job specific training. (u) (w) Subsection (i) (l) does not apply to an employee of a motion	
picture theater.	
(v) (x) Subsection (j) (l) does not apply to an employee of a seasonal	
amusement or recreational establishment, an organized camp, or a	
religious or nonprofit educational conference center that is exempt	
under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29	
U.S.C. 213).	

